

The Daily Republican.
PUBLISHED BY
HARRIS & MOORE,
Publishers.
DECATUR, ILLINOIS.
Friday Evening, Dec. 11.
SUFFERING KANSAS.
Mayor Priest yesterday received a letter from the Governor of Kansas, in reply to one addressed to him some time ago. Gov. Osborn's letter covers also a circular from Hon. E. S. Stover, chairman of the State Relief Committee, together with other documents relating to the destitution in that State. From these documents we learn that in twenty-six counties named, containing a total population of 66,104, there are 12,089 destitute persons. The articles most needed, it seems, are children's and women's clothing, boots, shoes, bed-coverings, corn, potatoes, flour, beans, hominy and fuel. The destitution, according to these reports, is much greater than has been generally supposed, and though much assistance will be required to help these suffering people to live through the winter, still the relief committees exhort the public not to bestow their contributions upon traveling impostors, and Gov. Osborn writes Mayor Priest that "the state relief committee is the proper agency through which contributions for the destitute of Kansas should be made."
The committee appointed at the meeting held some weeks ago is called to meet at the First House this evening, and we presume will at once make the necessary arrangements for collecting aid to be sent to the sufferers. This committee consists of the following gentlemen: W. H. Harris, E. A. Gastman, S. S. Jack, W. T. Walls and R. J. Torry.
The White Leaguers of Georgia are a cunning and strategic people. The colored people, not unnaturally, are agitating the subject of emigrating from that State. Echoing the watchwords of the White Leaguers, they say: "This is a white man's government! Colored men can never live here on a plane of equality. We must live in subjection to the dominant race or not live at all. Suppose, therefore, we leave this warlike and chivalrous latitude for a section where we can be our own masters, educate our children as we see proper, and own what we earn by our labor." When we observed these proceedings, we expected to hear a shout of approval from the Caucasians of Georgia and Alabama who have had such trouble with the "inferior race." But no. These White Leaguers are howling against the wickedness and folly of the scheme, and trying to convince the colored people that it is much more desirable for them to live as slaves in Georgia than it is to reign as kings in any other portion of the earth. And if this fails, a little force may be expected to restrain the would-be emigrants. The Atlanta Herald hints at something akin to this already, by asking the railroads to increase their rates of fare, "not to aid inducements continually before the negro, tempting him to leave the State. We shall expect to hear of further efforts to prevent the threatened exodus." Meanwhile the agitation continues, and the colored people appear determined.
The Postmaster General is undoubtedly a Jewell. An Eastern paper notices that he is pushing his work of reform in all directions. He was in New York the other day, looking after a source of waste which seems small when mentioned, but which really amounts to a great deal in the long run. This source of waste is those linen sacks or bags, of which so many are used in the Postoffice Department. The New York Post-office alone uses 5,000 new bags every month, and as each bag costs fifty-seven cents, the aggregate cost throughout the whole country becomes something worth looking after. Nobody thinks of returning any of them to the Postoffice after removing its contents; members of Congress are said to be especially delinquent in the matter, receiving many of them with public documents. In most cases the retention of the bag is more forgetfulness. Mr. Jewell admits, but he no doubt hopes through the Postoffice functionaries to indoctrinate receivers of sacks with becoming recognition of the difference between merriment and ruin even in so apparently trifling a matter. It is a good end undoubtedly.
The Kansas Farmer anticipates a beautiful wheat crop. It says the prospect now is that the yield for 1875 will be nearly double that of any former year. The acreage is largely in excess of preceding years, and the fine open fall has given the crop an unusual growth.

LETTER FROM DR. CURTIS.
HOT SPRINGS, ARK., Dec. 6, '74.
EDITORS REPUBLICAN:—Having waited one long month for something to turn up, about which to write, that would interest the readers of the REPUBLICAN, and been disappointed, I give you such items as I have picked up while wheeling around the hotel, from day to day.
The hot springs of Arkansas are acknowledged to be one of the many "Wonders of the world," and the curative or healing qualities of the waters of these springs will some day, in the near future, give them a world-wide reputation. These springs are situated on the mountain, the crest, and in the valley of the same name, fifty-five miles southwest from Little Rock, the capital of the State, and twenty-one miles from Malvern, (the nearest railroad station,) on the Chicago and St. Louis railroad.
The valley of Hot Springs, where the town is located, runs nearly due south, and is quite narrow—not over three hundred feet wide at any place that I have seen. The little brook is quite crooked, and runs rapidly upon a stone or rocky bottom, carrying its limp and life giving waters into the Gulf of Mexico some three or four miles from here. This town (the people here call it "city") is located upon and down the valley, has but one street, is about one mile and three-quarters in length, and very crooked. The street crosses and re-crosses the little stream often, but only where nature has paved the way. For I am sure, from the looks of the road and brook, that the people of Arkansas do not believe in working the road or making bridges, but rather trust to the slow process of the wear of the wagon-tire and horses' hoofs than the outlay of money. Just in front of the Grand Central Hotel, where we are stopping, the street crosses the brook in two places, and the water is from two to six inches deep and filled with boulders from the size of a man's fist to that of his head, and notwithstanding these people have been traveling these crossings for thirty or forty years, no one has had the audacity to move them out of the way and thus give a nice rocky and level floor on which to cross. I only mention this to show the don't-care-ness of this people compared with those with whom we live. Occasional foot bridges, cheaply constructed, with hand-railings, etc.
I am told there are fifty-seven of these springs; and that they increase in numbers from one to two a year, and that those which issue from the valley and mountain on the eastern side are hot, with the exception of one; and all those from the western side are cold, with one exception. This seems to me a singular feature or coincidence in the development of these waters. Can some wise man tell us why this is so?
Mr. Chas. Cutter, from whose book I derive a good deal of information, says these springs are at an elevation of from 1300 to 1400 feet above the level of the sea; and most of them from 50 to one hundred feet above the level of the valley, ranging in temperature from 93 to 150 degrees Fahrenheit. Eggs can be cooked in the hottest of these springs in from ten to fifteen minutes. These springs discharge three hundred and thirty-five gallons every minute, or four hundred and eighty-two thousand four hundred gallons every day, thus supplying twenty-five gallons per head for 19,200 individuals, daily.
The hotels and boarding houses of Hot Springs are good enough for any one. Board can be had from \$25 to \$80 per month, good help and attention gratis, at the larger hotels.
Business-houses here seem to be doing well, and I am told that one firm, near this hotel, does a business of two hundred thousand a year.
We have plenty of wild game, such as bear, deer, turkey and fish of the finest quality. Since we have been here, saddles have sold as low as eighty cents a pair; but vegetables are costly. Corn is worth, in this market, \$2.00 per bushel, and oats \$1.50. Tell the grangers this is the place to get their money back.
There are but few visitors here now, not more than three or four hundred; but after the holidays the valley will be full again. People come here from all parts of the United States, for the cure of nearly all diseases. Three-fourths of them go home cured, others benefited, and some few disappointed. I see no particular change in my own case, only I feel much better than when I left home—but have no better control of my limbs.
Samuel Newell has been quite sick, but now, I believe, is on the road to health again.
Will give you, in my next, a list of the diseases which are most successfully treated at these waters.
Yours, truly,
IRA B. CURTIS.

TELEGRAPHIC.
A. O'Clock, P. M.
(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Republican.)
THE VICKSBURG WAR.
Conflicting Stories About It.
TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER OF NEGROES.
The Tilton-Beecher or Suit.
How the Transit of Venus was Observed.
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.
(Special Dispatch.)
MARIA, ILL., Dec. 11.—William Long, son of Nelson Long, who lives one mile north of this place, accidentally shot himself this morning while hunting one mile south of town. He had just shot a rabbit, and was reloading the discharged barrel, when the charge in the other barrel went off and entered his left arm, just above the elbow, causing a painful and ugly wound. Dr. Axton is attending the wounded boy.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 10. SENATE.
Mr. Wright gave notice that he would on Friday of next week, ask the Senate to proceed with the consideration of the Judiciary Committee's bill of last session, declaring the true intent and meaning of the Union Pacific railroad acts, approved July, 1862, July, 1864, July, 1866.
Mr. Morrill moved that Monday next be for the consideration of the joint select committee's bill to frame a government for the District of Columbia. Agreed to.
The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned till Monday.
HOUSE.
The resolution by Mr. Beck calling for a report on the condition of the Freedmen's Bank was agreed to.
The resolution, directing the Freedmen's Bank Commissioner to declare immediate dividends, and prosecute the officers of the company, was referred.
Mr. Noat introduced a resolution to print 25,000 copies each of the agricultural reports for 1872 and 1873. Referred.
Mr. Swan, from the Appropriation Committee, reported the diplomatic and consular bill appropriating \$1,344,785. Made special order for the 23d inst.
Mr. Negley, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill amendatory to the act for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis. Made special order for Monday.
Mr. Stowell, rising to a question of personal privilege, referred to the charge made against him by one Foster of having sold a naval cadetship for a thousand dollars, denounced the charge as false, and asked an investigation by the committee of the House. The matter was referred to the Naval Committee.
Mr. Holman offered a resolution to amend the rules so as to make it in order to move to amend any appropriation bill by abolishing any office of public employment, or by reducing the salary or compensation of such office. Referred.
The House then went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the bill authorizing the issue of 3-95 convertible bonds.
Mr. Willard, of Vermont, offered an amendment providing that greenbacks shall not be legal tenders in the payment of debts contracted before July 1, 1875.
Mr. Dawes opposed the bill in a long speech, and said he rejoiced that the hands of Congress were being held up in the effort—if it had the courage to make it—to bring the country back to the laws of trade, and argued that the direct and inevitable consequence of the pending bill, instead of bringing relief by appreciating greenbacks to gold, would be to sink them 10 to 15 per cent, thereby taking from the laborer that per cent of purchasing power off his day's wages.
He concluded as follows: "Those who are responsible for public affairs have no time to lose. We can put off our duty in promises no longer. The Republican party has just three months to save or to destroy its existence. No other power than itself can accomplish its ruin. It will put out of mind and memory in the politics of this country, if at all, by its own hands. It has the power, as well as the privilege, of accomplishing either of these results. Whatever in the near future awaits that party, let it not die for want of courage."
Mr. Phelps opposed the bill, and said he asked the Government to fulfill the promises it made twelve years ago, to pay these greenbacks on demand, dollar for dollar. He asked the Government to do so by borrowing the money on its bonds, payable fifty years after date.
Mr. Smith, of New York, spoke in favor of the return to specie payment, as a patriotic, without disaster, the pending bill had some good features, but some very bad ones. There was illimitable expansion in it, because these small bonds would circulate as currency.
To guard against this he moved to amend the bill by making the lowest denomination of bonds \$1,000.
The committee then recessed.
Mr. Garfield wanted to adjourn until Monday, but several votes showed a majority against it. Mr. Butler remonstrated that Mr. Garfield's object was to prevent action of the House on other than appropriation bills.
An effort to have to-morrow for debate only, was successfully resisted.
Adjourned.
NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The argument in order to show cause why bill of particulars should not be granted in the Tilton-Beecher suit, came up to-day before Judge McCaa, in the general term of court at Brooklyn. Theodore Tilton was present. Mr. Shearsman opened the argument by reading the order to show cause, and ex-Judge Morris then read the affidavit of Theodore Tilton. It recites that the total knowledge possessed by him of improper conduct between Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, and the times and places thereof, consists in confessions made by Beecher to Moulton, Emma R. Moulton, Tilton and various other witnesses, and by Mrs. Tilton, Emma R. Moulton, Martha B. Bradshaw, Florence Tilton, Theodore Tilton and others, written and printed papers of Beecher, Tilton and others, of account and conduct by Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, tending to prove, without locating acts and various circumstances not amounting to proof; confessions made to Tilton named but two specific occasions of criminal conduct, one at the house of defendant, in Brooklyn, Oct. 10, 1868, and at house of plaintiff, Oct. 17, 1868. Plaintiff does not affirm these as the precise dates given in the confession, but are very near, nor is deponent sure that places signed to these dates were as above stated. Deponent further said that confessions made to him admitted various acts of adultery between October-10, 1868, and the spring of 1870. But Beecher did not particularly use other places and times. Deponent does not on the trial expect to prove by witnesses any intercourse. He will only offer confessions as proof. In conclusion he asks the court in case the bill is granted, to insert a clause to the following effect: That the order may not be applied to prohibit plaintiff from introducing evidence of confessions, documents, etc., admissible under general rules, as if the order had not been made.
The Judge took the papers in the case after argument by the attorneys, and reserved his decision.
LONDON, Dec. 10.—The following dispatch was received from Prof. Davidson, chief astronomer of the American expedition to Nagasaki:
NAGASAKI, Dec. 9.—During our observations of the transit of Venus to-day the weather was unusually cloudy and unpromising at the time it was calculated the transit would begin and it passed away without our being enabled to record its exact movements at first contact with trustworthy result. After about one quarter of an hour, and before Venus had reached the stage of her second contact, an observer at the Equatorial caught a glimpse of the sun and was quite successful in taking several measurements of the planet's cusps. During the interval between the first and second contacts, the time at which the latter contact would occur was obtained and recorded. After the second contact, further measurements of the distance between Venus and the sun's western edge were taken with a micrometer. In all there were taken 150 measurements of the lines between the cusps. Besides these, thirty-one micrometer observations were made of the respective declinations of the sun and plane by observing both the upper and lower limbs while passing the meridian. About sixty excellent photographs of the transit, during various periods of its occurrence, were taken. Extreme good fortune has attended the astronomers, for just as Venus departed from the sun the clouds began to gather and threatened rain. Toward the close of November we were enabled to telegraph the difference of longitude to Vladivostok, so that the location of the position here is definitely determined.
NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10.—A Jackson, Miss., special says the proclamation of Gov. Ames concerning the legislature is almost universally condemned. J. W. Cardozo, than whom no man has done more to create this trouble, declares the case is now upon us, and negro women are now ready to commence with axe and knife to slaughter white women and children. One remarkable fact should be noted. Only the country negroes have been drawn into the demonstrations. The town negroes are too sharp to be duped by their leaders. The actual number of negroes killed in Monday's fight is probably 150. Forty-eight were buried in one field yesterday.
VICKSBURG, Dec. 18.—City and country quiet. The authorities have buried the bodies of fourteen negroes, and about the same number were buried by private citizens. The whites still retain the court house and jail. The election for sheriff occurs December 31. Andrew Owens, who led one column in the recent fight, stated to a reporter to-day that he was ordered by Croshy to call out the negroes and reinstate him in office.

HA YS & BRUCE
What is a more suitable Present to your wife, mother, sister or sweetheart, than A HANDSOME SET OF FURS. We have a nice lot of them—Alaska, Squirrel, Martin, Lynx and Mink—all prices, just received for the
Holiday Trade!
Also, a case of Setts, Collars and Cuffs, and Linen and Cambric Hdkfs. all in handsome boxes, which are less expensive and very suitable, having been gotten up with design.
20 doz. new handsome Ties and a new invoice of Kid Gloves, in handsome shades.
We will receive (by the 12th Dec.) another lot of those elegant Black Alpacs, at 50 cents—the best goods ever in the city for the price, (they are like hot cakes) and at the same time 3 doz. more LATEST STYLE CLOAKS.
HA YS & BRUCE
Dec. 8, 1874-daw-11.
A. T. HILL, Pres't. D. S. SHELLABARGER, Vice Pres't. J. P. MOORE, Cashier.
THE DECATUR NATIONAL BANK,
DECATUR, ILL.
PAID UP CAPITAL, \$100,000.00
SURPLUS, 4,000.00
DEPOSITS RECEIVED.
Collections, and all business connected with general and particular banking, will receive prompt attention.
Exchange bought and sold, first-class paper discounted at lowest rates.
Money to Loan at Strictly 10 per cent.
STOCKHOLDERS:
A. T. Hill, J. W. Hill, W. T. Sylvester, W. W. South, W. C. Johns, J. P. Moore, D. S. Shellabarger, Thomas Heya, Wm. Bowers, D. W. Brennenman, Peter D. Kline, A. A. Delinger, Samuel Anderson, Jerome Anderson, James P. Montgomery.
DRY GOODS.
S. EINSTEIN'S
New Stock of Fall and Winter Goods has arrived, and is opened and ready for the inspection of the Public.
His Stock consists of a complete line of Dress Goods, Silks, Flannels, Jeans, Cassimeres, Domestic, Shawls, Blankets and Bed Quilts. Also a full line of Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods.
We have also added a full line of GERMAN TOWN YARNS.
We are also Agents for the celebrated New Brand EXPOSITION ALPACA, to which we especially invite the Attention of the Ladies. Don't forget the place.
No. 21 NORTH WATER STREET.
NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!
WM. F. DONALDSON,
Having Opened a
VARIETY STORE
—AT—
NO. 10 MERCHANT STREET,
Invites the public to call and see his stock of
Toys, Fancy Articles, Books, Stationery, Willow Ware, Etc., Etc.
WILL SELL CHEAP FOR CASH.
October 11, 1874-daw-11.
KEYSTONE CARRIAGE WORKS!
WAYNE BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, OMNIBUSES, PEDDLING AND SPRING WAGONS.
OLD STAND OF DANIEL GAHMAN,
Corner Water and Cerro Gordo-Sts.
PLATFORM CARRIAGES built to order, PONY PLATFORMS, PRINCE ALBERTS, PIANO and COAL BOX BUGGIES, SULKY and LIGHT ROAD WAGONS, of all kinds. Always up to the trace, and guarantee all work to be first-class. All kinds of
Sleighs Made to Order!
FANCY PAINTING A SPECIALTY.
November 17, 1873, d&w-3m.

OPERA HOUSE.
One Night Only.
Tuesday Eve., Dec. 15th.
The World Renowned Lady Orator,
OLIVE LOGAN!
Has been induced to deliver her famous LECTURE on
'GIRLS.'
The Fashionable Girl!
The Beautiful Girl!
The Womanly Girl!
The Yankee Girl!
The Western Girl!
The Strong-Minded Girl!
Special Notice.—This is the most celebrated of all this distinguished lady's lectures, abounding with wit and humor, sound sense and touching pathos, illustrated with a profusion of those rich anecdotes and definitions in which Olive Logan is so conspicuously eminent. It has been delivered in all the great cities of our land, from Boston to New Orleans, and from New York to San Francisco, invariably to immense audiences, who have received it with raptures of applause for its eloquence and sense, tears for its pathos, and shouts of laughter for its constantly recurring comic touches and sallies of fun. In this favorite lecture, Olive Logan is admitted to be without a peer.
Tickets, 25, 50, and 75 cents.
No waiting, change for seats received beforehand. Tickets now selling at Abbott's jewelry store.
OPERA HOUSE.
Positively One Night Only!
Monday Eve., Dec. 14th.
PALMER & CO.'S
Grand Spectacular Aggregation, producing the smallest of all the Dazzling Effects Imported from Europe by Farre's.
BLACK CROOK!
100 ARTISTS.
Including a full corps of Renowned Specialty Stars. Beautiful Singing, Delightful Dancing, Superior Marching.
Gorgeous Tableaux
With Thrilling Incantations. Lakes of Sulphur, Mountain Crystal, and other wonderful and bewildering TRANSFORMATION SCENES, entitled
THE PALACE OF DIAMONDS
presenting to the eye of the beholder a picture of DAZZLING ENCHANTMENT, resplendent with Gems and Magnificent Gems, as produced by this Great Company.
Admission, 50 and 75 Cents.
Reserved Seats for sale at W. R. Abbott's Jewelry Store.
Doors open at 7. Begins at 8.
Dec. 9-10. C. E. BLANCHETT, Box 400.

POPULAR PRICES
LIDDLES.
THE BEST DOUBLE COG WHEEL CLOTHES WRINGERS.
For \$6.
GOOD TABLE KNIVES AND FORKS.
\$1 per Set.
FRENCH CHINA GOLD BAND TEA SETS.
\$10.
ENGLISH GOLD BAND STONE-CHINA TEA SETS—will be received in a few days.
At About Half Price.
ENGLISH GOLD BAND STONE-CHINA CHAMBER SETS—Eleven Pieces—
\$6.
LARGE HEAVY TABLE TUMBLERS.
50 Cts. per Set.
GLASS PRESERVE DISHES.
10 Cents Each.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LAMPS—complete—from
50 Cents Upwards.
GLASS GLOBES.
60 Cents per Set.
HEAVY TEA SPOONS—Warranted not to Change Color.
35 Cents per Set.
TABLE SPOONS—Ditto.
65 Cents per Set.
THE BEST BAKING COOKING STOVE, with thirty pieces extra.
At Price to Suit All.
QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, TINWARE, and a variety of Housekeepers' Goods, all
At Popular Prices,
AT LIDDLES.
Dec. 4-12w.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN.
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Friday Evening, Dec.
THE DAILY REPUBLICAN will be sold to subscribers in any part of the State for \$1.00 per week. Local notices will be inserted at 50 cents per line for the first insertion, and 25 cents per line for each subsequent insertion for time advertisements will be for application at the office.
TO DAILY SUBSCRIBERS.
Subscriptions to the DAILY REPUBLICAN will be collected every Saturday morning, and the paper is delivered free of charge to the subscriber's residence.
We would be much obliged if subscribers would inform the carrier of any change of address, so that the paper may be delivered to the proper place.
CITY DEPARTMENT.
Fresh Oysters, at Imboden's.
Ice dealers are getting anxious.
School children have high regard to holiday joys.
Days will be at their shortest 21st inst.
Choice apples at Niedermeyer's.
"Rough" is no name for the in the country.
The Black Crook Combination draw a large house in this city, entertainment next Monday night. (A sugar-cured ham at rich & Co's.)
We have received a copy Daily Alta California, from Peter who has arrived in the Golden State.
Farmers get into town on rough roads we have at present, is consequently dull with the of our merchants.
Pure spices at Kitchen's.
The express companies are a lively business. Oftentimes goods to be shipped off than can be at one time.
Merchant tailors report that in their line is rather dull at present they are hopeful that in a few business will be lively for them.
Kegs of cigars suit everybody.
At Goldstein's saloon last night a large party was just from Europe. Early was played, and it was a large crowd. The organist was class, and the music perfectly up.
Now is the time to subscribe. Periodicals for the coming year, body can be supplied, at
Tallow is LITWENBERGER & SONS.
Try that York State but sold by E. B. Pratt & Son.
On some of our railroads clerks make up the principal part of express matter. The trade in now quite lively. All the cigar factories in the city are all working extra force of hands. Large quantities of beer shipped every would judge that a new emigrant Germans had just arrived and down at the little towns in this. A large lot of holiday goods Davis & Co's.
ANOTHER VERSION.
We are informed by Mr. I. Roark, a mechanic of our city, that an account of an account appeared in our columns of a trumped up affair on the part of friends of the man who was Roark says that he and four of were eye witnesses of the killing was in this wise: Hawes and Keen engaged in an altercation, harsh words had passed between but no blows were struck. At of their dispute Keen stepped in which lay by the river bank, which had been talking, and was about across the river, when a few men passed between the parties, a said to Hawes that he could hit the same time drawing up a double shot gun he held in his leveled it at Hawes. Hawes pistol, and told Keen to put down, or he would shoot him warning Hawes repeated twice saying that Keen, instead of p gun down, was in the act of le fired upon him with his hall entering Keen's heart a him instantly.
Hawes then at once delivered up to the authorities—had a examination, and was discharged also says that Hawes has no any attempt at concealment, no suspicion that officers were looking him, until he was arrested on day night by Marshal Haworth.
It seems that after Hawes left of the country his case was before the Grand Jury of where the killing was done, indicted for the murder of Keen.
We give the above statement request of Mr. Roark, who is very candid young man, and very well known to some of our he has been at work at the business here for some time.
Holiday Umbrellas, in ever
For Several Years numbers have been making for soft coal successfully in a magazine stove, that would fire to be built but once down, and one in which fire from ten to thirty-six hours, penishing. Some of these have proven partially successful none a perfect success, exception of the "OMAHA." This stove is for sale by G. world.
If you want a good fire, take your measure, at RACE

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